

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BRISTOE STATION.

A Hard But Glorious Day for the Secon orps-Warren's Fine Generalship Backed by the Superb Courage and Discipline of His Corps-The Army Offers Lee Battle Behind Bull Run.

The field which was to take its place among the "might have beens" of the war, for it might have seen the destruction of the Second Corps, or the crushing of Lee's army, was about three miles from Manassas Junction and that other field over which hung the

ing cufilade fire which even Hill's tried veterans could not stand. Gen. Warren's Report.

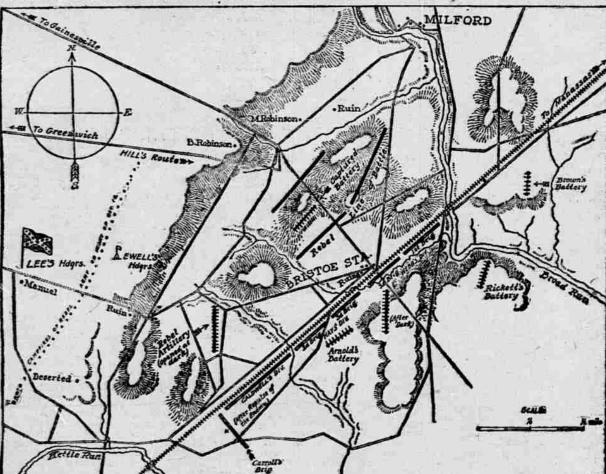
Gen. Warren in his report says:

"A glance at the map shows that after passing the Cedar Run at Auburn our prescribed course turned us to the right down the valley of that stream, making a sharp angle in the route, the point toward the enemy. The whole of Gen. Caldwell's Division was accordingly placed in position facing toward.

sion retired by brigade, the last battery being that of Capt, Arnold, which sustained a heavy fire from a battalion of the enemy's batteries, some of which were 20-pounders. The object sought, however, the delaying of the enemy, was gained with but trifling loss to us. When all was ready our last battery withdraw leaving only a section and withdrew, leaving only a section and the thin line of skirmishers of our rear guard and its supports. The enemy, by this time fully prepared, advanced his line of battle, from which our men, in their light order, retired with rapidity.

Gen. Caldwell's Division was accordingly placed in position facing toward Warrenton, with the batteries of Capts. Ricketts, Arnold and Ames.

"The men of this division then made mand. Lieut.-Col. Chapman, command-



GEN. WARREN'S MAP OF THE FIGHT AT BRISTOE.

ond Bull Run.

The railroad crosses the deep valley of Broad Run upon a brick viaduct with a wooden deck, and Bristoe Station had been a collection of less than a dozen houses, all now destroyed by the scourge of war, with only their blackened chimneys remaining to in-dicate what had once been happy homes. The sola importance of the hamlet was its being a stopping place on the road to accommodate the neighboring farmers, with the usual small country store and blacksmith's shop. To the northeast stretched the plains

of Manassas, bare of trees except for a skirt of woods along the creek. Two miles southwest of Bristoe the railroad with rather uneven ground between the The cleared lands two water courses. The cleared lands and cultivated fields were to the north, stretching away toward the rich farm-ing center of Warrenton. In order to get across the numerous streams the railroad had followed the highest ground, where the banks came closes together and formed natural abutments for bridges, and this uneven ground was cut and filled in such a way as made strong positions for troops if their Gen-eral had the quickness and perception Warren had to place his men where they could take advantage of these.



GEN. G. K. WARREN.

The rough ground was generally wood-ed, and thus afforded an additional cover for troops encountering an enethy coming across the open fields from the direction of Warrenton. Warren's Generalship.

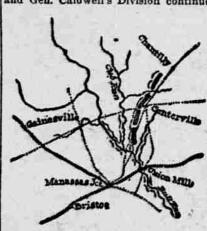
"It was a trying situation. The teams were prepared to move forward or back as necessity might require. Col. Carroll's Brigade was directed to regain and hold the crossing of Cedar Run by occupying the wooded hight on our left."

of it. Orders were sent to Gen. Hays to move forward on the road with all his force and clear away all obstacles, and to Gen. Webb with his division to pass the train and follow to the support of Gen. Hays,
"The actual condition of things at

the moment was not so bad as reported, for our movement had begun too carly for the enemy's preparations to be Gen. Warren appeared at this juncture to even better advantage than he did when his quick eye saw the importance of Little Round Top at Gettyaburg. Whatever criticism might have been made upon Warren as to his aggressiveness, there could be none when he was acting on the defensive. He was now in as critical a position as the Army of the Potomac had ever seen. The Second Corps was strung along for three miles, and one division, separated from the rest by the deep gorge of Cedar Run, was confronted by Lee's entire army. It looked for a time to Lee and his army as if they were and his army as if they were and the first repulsed, with the loss of their The Second Corps was strung along for three miles, and one division, separated from the rest by the deep gorge of Cadar Run, was confronted by Lee's entire army. It looked for a time to Lee and his army as if they were at last to succeed in something they had been planning and attempting for months; that is, catching the Army of the Potomac in detail, and crushing one part after another.

The other four corps of the Union army were hastening with all speed for

somber memories of the First and Sec-jalmost impenetrable obscurity. The bay on my left and front by fighting



THE UNION FOSITIONS AT CENTERVILLE.

a gallop and going into action.

"The attack fell mainly upon the First ando Third Brigades of Gen. Webb's Division the First commanded by Col. Heath and the Third commanded by Col. J. E. Mallon, and on the Third Brigade of Gen. Hays's Division, commanded by Gen. Owen. the Confederates, who had hoped for much more success from the movement. The return of the Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia says that altogether the Confederate army lost, from the 10th to the 21st of Oct.

Inited Brigade of Gen. Hays's Division, commanded by Gen. Owen.

"The Second Brigade of Gen. Hays's Division, commanded by Col. Smyth, was, in a measure, screened by the wood from the direct attack of the enemy, but was all prepared to charge the flank of the enemy should he reach that part of our line which he assailed.

"Under our fire the repulse of the enemy soon became assured and Arnold's Battery arrived in time to help increase his demoralization and reach the fugitives.

"The enemy was gallantly led, as the wounding of three of these of his general off."

The Army of the Potomac Offers Battle.

"Col. Fox's list of toc-tober, 205 killed and 1,178 wounded, making an aggregate of 1,383.

Division, Commanded by Col. Smyth, was in a measure, screened by the warren's official report says that at Bristoe Station the Second Corps lost two officers and 48 men killed; 29 officers and 16 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

"The 20th Me.

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wounding of three of his general offi-cers in this attack shows, and even in

On the morning of Oct 15 Monda

retreat.

"Col. Carroll's Brigade came up after Gen. Caldwell's Division had passed him, and took position to cover our left flank on a line perpendicular to the

Gen. Gregg's Cavalry Division also arrived and took post behind our line. His batteries were with the infantry column during the attack of the enemy, but by some misunderstanding passe off the field toward Brentville, and di not participate in the repulse."

Loe Mannes His Army. He looked down upon the gathering hosts very much as Lee had looked down upon McClelian's army at Antistam, and very strangely Warren was confident that Lee would not be able to attack him that night. The vigorous manner with which the Second Corps had hammered the heads of Lee's columns had infused a spirit of caution into the enemy, and a reluctance to advance until they knew better just what was in front of them, and had reconnoitered the position. Lee hurried up and did his utmost to press Hill and Ewell forward, but night came on before he could make his dispositions for estade. This was what Warren had calculated upon. Hill made one tentative salvance on Warren's

Several times during the day it looked as if destruction was imminent, but it was averted by high generalship and the best of soldiership. There had been five hours' fighting, which threatened at any time to become of mortal desperation, since the rest of the army seemed to have abandoned the Second Corps to its fate. Then had come a complete victory, and the unmolested withdrawal from the field, followed by a wearisome night march to overtake the rest of the army. But these rude experiences were well worth the laurels won for the Second Corps and its brilliant young commander. The sharp disappointment of Lee and his subordinates in being thus frustrated in dealing a blow which promised so much, was accentuated by the Confederate loss of more than 500 killed and wounded, among them being three general officers, about 500 prisoners, five guns, and two flags. These were astonishing losses to be suffered with no more results, and with so little harm done to the Union army. There was as much fault-finding and, recrimination as was sual among that Union Generals when a promising movement miscarried. The Confederates had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not co-operate with, Hill as was expected. If the confederate had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not co-operate with, Hill as was expected. If the confederate had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not co-operate with, Hill as was expected. If the confederate had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not co-operate with, Hill as was expected. If the confederate had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not co-operate with, Hill as was expected. If the confederate had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not co-operate with, Hill as was expected. If the confederate had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not co-operate with, Hill as was expected. If the confederate had, equal cause for criticism. Ewell lost, his way and did not

5 Lee's Retreat.

on our flanks, that Col. Morgan detached Col. Carroll's Brigade and French's Battery to hold the junction of the road from Bristersburg, and thus provide for one, and quite moderate in claiming the our only surviving adverse contingency, as the enemy's cavalry might come that "Headquarters' Army of Northern Virginia"

Caldwell and concentrate his corps, even in the presence of Lee's overwhelming force. Continuing his story, he says:

"Gen. Hays's movement was not again checked, and the train and Gen. Webb's Division continued to follow him. All our wounded were put in ambulances and our dead buried. As soon as Gen. Gregg's Division could be withdrawn across Cedar Run Col. Carroll's Brigade was withdrawn and sent along the road to Catlett's Station. The different parts of Gen. Caldwell's Division registed by hybrigade the last hattery was taking up position at a gallop and going into action.

Where we were. This was promptly this side of the Rappahannock (and I done in the presence of Lee's overwhelming the line, under a heavy mustery are from the enemy, which, with most commendable energy, was striving to get to the front, where it could share in the unexpected conflict. "A more inspiring scene could not be imagined. WThe linemy's line of battle boldly moving forward, one part of our own steadily awaiting it and another moving against trat double-quick, while the artiller, was taking up position at a gallop and going into action.

This was a great disappointment to

This was a great disappointment to

began his retreat, concealing the move-ment by vigorous demonstrations by his cavalry. Washington was greatly alarmed, but for once Halleck retained his equipoise, and insisted upon Meade's immediate advance to attack Lee. (To be continued.)

The 145th Pa.

Editor National Tribune; Please give a short sketch of the 145th Pa.—Henry Wakeley, 796 Genesee street, Buffalo,

From where Gen. Warren stood he could see the endless columns of Lee pressing up from Warrenton for a crushing blow, and the position of his command became exceedingly critical. He looked down upon the gathering hosts warrented as Lee bad David B. McCreary in succession, the manded by Cols. Hiram L. Brown and David B. McCreary in succession, the former having already served with distinction in the 83d Pa. At Fredericksburg it took eight companies into action, and of these lost 34 killed, 152 wounded and 43 missing, a total of 229 out of 505. Nine line officers lost their lives in this battle, Col. Brown recelv-ing a serious wound. At Chancellors-ville 112 of the men were captured at an outpost, having been left behind by

and it impenetrable obscurity. The system of the second corps are in this battle, one of the second corps are in this battle, one of the second corps are in this battle, one of the second corps are in this battle, one of the second corps are in the battle of the second corps are in the second corps are in the battle of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the battle price of the second corps are in the second corps are in

The 22d Ill., one of the 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Caseyville June 25, 1861, and mustered out July the Potomac in detail, and crushing of the Tour corps of the Union army were hastening with all speed for the lights of Centerville. Meade and all under him seemed to have a superation of the twice ill-fated field of Bull Run, and seemed to have a superation with the more of the twice ill-fated field of Bull Run, and were hurrying across it as rapidly as the men could march. Warring with the more of the first of his front by Col. Francis in the first of his front by Col. Francis in the first of his front by Col. Francis in the same time of the twice ill-fated field of the pair.

It is a mount of the matter, as usual, blaming no one, and quite méderate in claiming the extent of his success. He says to our only surviving adverse contingency in the survey at the same time of the real for the position at least the same time of the real for the position at least the same time poured in a rak
It is a mount of the road from which direction the columns and from the first the same time of the pair of the position at Battery to hold the junction of the road from the column and thus provide for our only surviving adverse contingency. The column and the pair of the position at Battery to the distinct the time of the first of th

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are known only to ourselves, so there can be no substitute. This medicine makes healthy and strong the "Little Soldiers" in your blood,—those corpuscles that fight the disease germs constantly attacking you.

Col. Fox's list of those regiments which

The enemy was gallantly led, as the wounding of three of his general officers in this attack shows, and even in advance of a thin line along our front iscurred 450 prisoners, two stand of colors, and live fleighèces. Twenty-two flors, and five fleighèces. Twenty-two flors, and flors flors, and flors, and flors, and flors flors, and flors flors, and flors flors, and flors flors, and flors, and flors flors, and flors, and flors, and flors flors, and flors, and flors flors, and flors, and flors, and flors flors, and flors, and flors, and flors flors, and flor Pheir repulse of the enemy on the ex-Their repulse of the enemy on the extreme left is a conspicuous feature of that battle. The 20th lost at Gettysburg 29 killed and 96 wounded. At the Wilderness it was hotly engaged, its casualties being 13 killed, 82 wounded and 16 missing. It belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 147 killed and 146 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 528, and 15 of killed and wounded was 52 its members died in Confederate pris ons.—Editor National Tribune.

Rorty and McMahon.

Editor National Tribune: I have rea with much interest Capt. Cowan's story of the 1st N. Y. Battery at Gettysburg, and the part taken in repulsing Pick-ett's famous, never-to-be-forgotten charge on the Union lines. He speaks of Capt. Rorty, Battery B, 1st N. Y., and the death at the "Angle" of the and the death at the "Angle" of that brave officer. Not a few of your readers would like to know more of Rorty and his battery. In 1861, when the writer was aiding to raise a company of infantry for Meagher's Irish Brigade, a battery of artillery was being enlisted by a Capt. McMahon in New York City (an ex-British artilleryman). It was intended for the brigade. After the brigade and battery went to the front batteries were detached from brigades by general orders, and the gallant Mc-Mahon and his big guns were sent

What became of McMahon and his mmand? It is understood that Rorty was one of his officers. If so, he must have been attached to the 1st N. Y., Capt. Andrew Cowan, but the latter is silent on that point.—John Dwyer, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

After several changes the Thomas Edgar, Benton, Fa.

Commanded by Capt. Rorty became the boys, who are going thru all these tryregiments, was organized at Harrisburg from November, 1861, to October, 1862,

Rorty, killed at Gettysburg, and First brother you say y Rorty, killed at Gettysburg, and First Lieut. William O'Donohue, killed at Chancellorsville. The battery was subsequently merged with other artillery fighting for the Stevens family. Goodorganizations. After several changes the battery commanded by Capt. Henry J. McMahon, became the 15th N. Y. Ind'p't Battery, and was noted as Hart's Battery, from the name of the gallant Paddy Hart, who succeeded Capt. Mc-Mahon.—Editor National Tribune.

The 8th Iows.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 8th Iowa.—W. O. Bradford, 276 W. Lorain St., Oberlin,

The 8th Iowa was organized at Dav Col. Frederick Steele, a West Point man, who was promoted Jan. 29, 1862, to Brigadler-General, succeeded by Col. Jas. L. Geddes, who resigned June 30, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Geddes then took command, retaining the same till Pensi final muster-out. It belonged to Tut-page 8.

tle's Division, Fifteenth Corps, and lost 102 killed and 174 from disease, etc.—

THAT BALL GAME AT MISSIONARY

The Charge of the Pourteenth Corps Up

the Mountain Side. Editor National Tribune; I have been asked by some of the comrades to send to The National Tribune what I know about the little ball game we had with the Johnnies at Missionary Ridge, and can think of no better way to do this than to send a copy of one of the letters I wrote home soon after the battle, and put it up to you to print or not. Here is the letter:

"Camp in the Field, November, 1863.
"Dear Brother: We are once more out of the guardhouse at Chattanooga, Tenn., where we have been since Sept. 21. We got out Nov. 25. Sherman and Hooker with their braves helped our starved army to get even with the John-The 20th Me.

Editor National Tribune. In your account of the battle of Gettysburg I did not see any mention of the 20th Me, in left near the river, and in the evening the same on our right near Lookout Mountain. We afterward learned that Col. Fox's list of those regiment.

Jost most heavily. If I am not mistaken, the 20th Me. lost 48 killed near Gen. Sherman was giving the Johnnies Little Round Top. Please give a brief history of that regiment.—E. B. Foy, Hooker was undercutting on the right. We soon found out that Gen. Thomas's lean lank starved, never-whipped lean, lank, starved, never-whipped Fourteenth Corps, with buildog grit, was expected to lend a knock-out blow by charging the enemy's strong works on Missionary Ridge. On the 25th we struck camp, ate our last hardtack, and moved to the left of Orchard Knob, where we formed in line of battle about one-half mile from the Ridge await-ing orders. Grant and Thomas had taken their stand on Orchard Knob with field glasses to watch the during charge of the Fourteenth Corps (that saved the army, mules, wagons, Rose-crans, Crittenden and McCook, pack mules, negros, cowards, etc., at Chickamauga). "About 3 o'clock we got orders to

charge the first line of works at the foot of the Ridge, and then rest and wait orders. We were off at the word 'go.' The rebels could give us shot and shell for the first quarter of a mile, and, you bet, they did. Hunand shell for the first quarter of a mile, and, you bet, they did. Hundreds of our boys fell under that awful shower of shot before we cleared the first line. We soon reached the first line of works, where most of the rebels surrendered. We did not stop here for orders, but kept steadily on and up the steen billiside and Conference. steep hillside, and Gen. Grant, who saw this thru his glass from his position on Orchard Knob, turned to Thomas and said: 'General, those troops have disobeyed your orders. They can never make the second line of works on top of the Ridge.' Gen. Thomas coolly reof the Ridge.' Gen. Thomas coolly replied: 'Give them time, General. All
— cannot stop Van Derveer's Brigade. I saw them tried at Chickamauga
on the Kelley Farm. Just watch that
old tattered flag on the left!' Well,
that was the old 87th Ind. flag. We
kept on and up the bill which kept on and up the hill, which was so steep we had to pull ourselves up by the bushes. On reaching the top we climbed over the rifle pits, and with fixed bayonets gave them a good close of cold steel. We soon had them on the run like starved hounds with game the run like starved hounds with game in front, and gave them a merry chase, capturing their batteries, ammunition and lots of prisoners. We followed them up to Ringgold, Ga., where we camped for awhile, and filled up our flabby stomachs with good fat sowbelly and hardtack. While we were shut up in Chattaneoga we were glad to purchase supplies at any price. Here are some of the prices paid: Beef heads without tongue, \$1.50; beef hearts, 75 cents; beef tongues, 35 cents; beef legs below the knee, 26 cents per pair; beef liver, 31; beef lights, 25 cents; beef hides, 31. This was all the Government butcher This was all the Government butcher was allowed to sell the starved comrades. The hides were the cheapest article sold. We would scald them, scrape off most of the hair, cut them in small slices, boil till tender, then thicken with the few crackers we had, and feest on it can be compared. and feast on it as we would on chicken by, old boy. Address as before—Serg't John W. Stevens, Co. B, \$7th Ind., Chi-cago, Ill."

Addresses Wanted.

Rosena Schlereth, Barnsboro, Cambria County, Pa., has been for 20 years seeking her father, William Hill, who served in a Maine regiment. That is all the information she has concerning

T. G. Watkins, R. 3, Columbus Grove, O., wants address of a comrade who served with him in the 6th Ohio Bat-The 8th Iowa was organized at Davenport in August and September, 1861, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, finally mustered out April 20, 1866. It was commanded by Col. Frederick Steele a West Paint.

Mary M. Sperry, Box 44, North Po-mona, Cal., desires address of her brother-in-law, Wm. Uppenhouse, once of Eureka, Cal.

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